

MAR

The manyheaded beaft hath broke;
Or fhaken from his head, the royal yoke.
Thofe were the preludes of his fate,
That form'd his manhood to fubdue
The hydra of the manyheaded hiffing crew.
MANYLANGUAGED. *adj.* [many and language.] Having many languages.
Seek Atrides on the Spartan fhore;
He, wand'ring long, a wider circle made,
And manylang'd nations has furvey'd.
MANYPEOPLED. *adj.* [many and people.] Numeroufly populous.
He from the manypeop'd city flies;
Contemns their labours, and the drivers cries.
MANYTIMES, an adverbial phrafe. Often; frequently.
They are Roman catholic in the device and legend, which are both of them manytimes taken out of the fcriptures.
MAP. *n. f.* [mappe, low Latin.] A geographical picture on which lands and feas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude.
Zelmene earnestly entreated Dorus, that he would beftow a map of his little world upon her, that fhe might fee whether it were troubled with fuch uninhabitable climes of cold depairs, and hot rages, as her's was.
I will take the map of Ireland, and lay it before me, and make mine eyes my fchoolmafters, to give my understanding to judge of your plot.
Old coins are like fo many maps for explaining the ancient geography.
O'er the map my finger taught to ftray,
Crofs many a region marks the winding way;
From fea to fea, from realm to realm I rove,
And grow a mere geographer by love.
To MAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To delineate; to fet down.
I am near to the place where they fhould meet, if Pifanio have mapp'd it right.
MAPLE tree. *n. f.*
The maple tree hath jagged or angular leaves; the feeds grow two together in hard-winged vefels: there are feveral fpecies, of which the greater maple is falfly called the fycamore tree: the common maple is a tree frequent in hedgerows.
The carver holme, the maple feldom inward found.
Of the rotteneft maple wood burnt to afhes they make a ftrong lye.
MAPPERY. *n. f.* [from map.] The art of planning and defigning.
The ftill and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands fhall ftrike
When finelf calls them on;
They call this bedwork, mapp'ry, clof't war.
To MAR. *v. a.* [amynan, Saxon.] To injure; to fpoil; to hurt; to mifchief; to damage. Obsolete.
Loft is no fhame, nor to be left than foe,
But to be left than himfelf, doth mar
Both loofer's lot, and victor's praife alfo.
The matter may here only ftumble, and perchance fall in teaching, to the marring and maiming of the fcholar in learning.
When priefts are more in words than matter,
When brewers marr their malt with water.
I pray you mar no more trees with writing fongs in their barks.
— I pray you mar no more of my verfes with reading them ill-favour'dly.
Beware thine honour, be not then difgrac'd,
Take care thou mar not when thou think'ft to mend.
Aumarle became the man that all did mar,
Whether through indifcretion, chance, or worfe.
The ambition to prevail in great things is left harmful than that other, to appear in every thing; for that breeds confufion, and marrs bufinefs, when great in dependencies.
O! could we fee how caufe from caufe doth fpring!
How mutually they link'd and fold'd are:
And hear how oft one difagreeing ftring
The harmony doth rather make than marr!
Marr'd all his borrow'd vilages, and betray'd
Him counterfeit.
Had he been there, untimely joy through all
Mens hearts diffus'd, had marr'd the funeral.
'Tis much unfafe my fire to difobey:
Not only you provoke him to your coft,
But mirth is marr'd, and the good cheer is loft.
MARANATHA. *n. f.* [Syriack.] It fignifies, the Lord comes, or, the Lord is come: it was a form of the denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews. St. Paul pronounces, If any love not the Lord Jefus Chrift, let him be anathema ma-

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ranatha, which is as much as to fay, May'ft thou be devoted to the greateft of evils; and to the utmoft feverity of God's judgments; may the Lord come quickly to take vengeance of thy crimes.
MARA'SMUS. *n. f.* [μαρασμός, from μαράσσειν.] A confumption, in which perfons waite much of their fubftance.
Pining atrophy.
Mara'smus, and wide-wafting peftilence.
A marafmus imports a confumption following a fever; a confumption or withering of the body, by reafon of a natural extinction of the native heat, and an extenuation of the body, caufed through an immoderate heat.
MARBLE. *n. f.* [marbre, French; marmor, Latin.]
1. Stone ufed in ftatues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polifh, and in a ftrong heat calcining into lime.
He plies her hard, and much rain wears the marble.
Whole as the marble, founded as the rock.
Thou marble hew'ft, ere long to part with breath;
And houfes rear'd, un mindful of thy death.
Some dry their corn infected with the brine,
Then grind with marbles, and prepare to dine.
The two flat fides of two pieces of marble will more eafily approach each other, between which there is nothing but water or air, than if there be a diamond between them; not that the parts of the diamond are more folid, but becaufe the parts of water being more eafily feparable, give way to the approach of the two pieces of marble.
2. Little balls of marble with which children play.
Marbles taught him percuffion, and the laws of motion; nut-crackers the ufe of the lever.
3. A ftone remarkable for the fculpture or infcription; as, the Oxford marbles.
MARBLE. *adj.*
1. Made of marble.
Pygmalion's fate revert it mine;
His marble love took flefh and blood,
All that I worfhipp'd as divine,
That beauty, now 'tis underftood,
Appears to have no more of life,
Than that whereof he fram'd his wife.
2. Variegated, or red like marble.
Shall I fee far-fetched inventions? fhall I labour to lay marble colours over my ruinous thoughts? or rather, though the purenefs of my virgin-mind be ftained, let me keep the true fimplicity of my word.
The appendix fhall be printed by itfelf, ftitched, and with a marble cover.
To MARBLE. *v. a.* [marbrer, French, from the noun.] To variegate, or vein like marble.
A fhcet of very well fteeked marbled paper did not caft any of its diftinct colours upon the wall with an equal diffufion.
Marbled with fage the hard'ning cheefe fhe pref'd,
And yellow butter Marian's fhil profes'd.
MARBLEHEARTED. *adj.* [marble and heart.] Cruel; unfeñible; hard-hearted.
Ingratitude! thou marblehearted fiend,
More hideous, when thou fhew'ft thee in a child,
Than the fea monfter.
MARCASITE. *n. f.*
The term marcasite has been very improperly ufed by fome for bifmuth, and by others for zink: the more accurate writers however always exprefs a fubftance different from either of thefe by it, fulphureous and metallick. The marcasite is a folid hard foſſil, of an obfcurely and irregularly foliaceous ftructure, of a bright glittering appearance, and naturally found in continued beds among the veins of ores, or in the fiffures of ftone: the variety of forms this mineral puts on is almoft endless: as it is generally found among the ores of metals, it is frequently impregnated with particles of them, and of other foſſile bodies, and thence affumes various colours and degrees of hardnefs. There are however only three diftinct fpecies of it; one of a bright gold colour, another one a bright filver, and a third of a dead white: the filvery one feems to be peculiarly meant by the writers on the Materia Medica. Marcasite is very frequent in the mines of Cornuwall, where the workmen call it mundick, but more fo in Germany, where they extract vitriol and fulphur from it, beſides which it contains a quantity of arfenick.
The writers of minerals give the name pyrites and marcasites indifferently to the fame fort of body: I refrain the name of pyrites wholly to the nodules, or thofe that are found of lodged in frata that are feperate: the marcasite is part of the matter that either conflitutes the ftatrum, or is lodged in perpendicular fiffures.
The acid falt diffolved in water is the fame with oil of fulphur per campanam, and abounding much in the bowels of the earth, and particularly in marcasites, unites itfelf to the other ingredients of the marcasite, which are bitumen, iron, copper,

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copper, and earth, and with them compounds alum, vitriol, and fulphur: with the earth alone it compounds alum; with the metal alone, or metal and earth together, it compounds vitriol; and with the bitumen and earth it compounds fulphur: whence it comes to pafs, that marcasites abound with thofe three minerals.
Here marcasites in various figures wait,
To ripen to a true metallick ftate.
MARCH. *n. f.* [from Mars.] The third month of the year.
March is drawn in tawny, with a fierce afpect, a helmet upon his head, to fhew this month was dedicated to Mars.
To MARCH. *v. n.* [marcher, French; for varicare, Menage, from Mars, Junius.]
1. To move in military form.
Well march we on;
To give obedience where 'tis truly ow'd.
He march'd in battle array with his power againft Arphaxad.
Macabreus march'd forth, and flew five-and-twenty thouſand perfons.
My father, when fome days before his death
He order'd me to march for Utica,
Wept o'er me.
2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or ftately manner.
Plexirtus finding that if nothing elfe, famine would at laft bring him to deftruction, thought better by humbleneſs to creep where by pride he could not march.
Doth York intend no harm to us,
That thou he march'ft with thee arm in arm.
Our bodies, ev'ry footſtep that they make,
March towards death, until at laft they die.
Like thee, great fon of Jove, like thee,
When clad in rifing majefty,
Thou march'ft down o'er Delos' hills.
The power of wifdom march'd before.
To MARCH. *v. n.*
1. To put in military movement.
Cyrus marching his army for divers days over mountains of ſnow, the dazzling ſplendor of its whitenefs prejudiced the fight of very many of his foldiers.
2. To bring in regular proceffion.
March them again in fair array,
And bid them form the happy day;
The happy day defign'd to wait
On William's fame, and Europe's fate.
MARCH. *n. f.* [marcher, French.]
1. Movement; journey of foldiers.
Thefe troops came to the army harraſſed with a long and wearifome march, and caſt away their arms and garments; and fought in their thirts.
Who ſhould command, by his Almighty nod,
Thefe choſen troops, unconſcious of the road,
And unacquainted with th' appointed end,
Their march to begin, and thither tend.
Their march begins in military ftate.
2. Grave and ſolemn walk.
Waller was ſmooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verſe, the full reſounding line,
The long majeftick march, and energy divine.
3. Deliberate or laborious walk.
We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very troubleſome march to gain the top of it.
4. Signals to move.
The drums preſently ſtriking up a march, they make no longer ſtay, but forward they go directly towards Neofat.
5. Marches, without ſingular. [marcu, Gothick; marce, Saxon; marche, French.] Borders; limits; confines.
They of theſe marches
Shall be a wall ſufficient to defend
Our inland from the pillſtering borderers.
The Engliſh colonies were enforced to keep continual guards upon the borders and marches round them.
It is not fit that a king of an iſland ſhould have any marches or borders but the four feas.
MARCHEUR. *n. f.* [from marcheur, French.] Prefident of the marches or borders.
Many of our Engliſh lords made war upon the Welchmen at their own charge; the lands which they gained they held to their own uſe; they were called lords marchers, and had royal liberties.
MARCHIONESS. *n. f.* [feminine, formed by adding the Engliſh female termination to the Latin marchio.] The wife of a marquis.
The king's majefty
Does purpoſe honour to you, no leſs flowing
Than marchioneſs of Pembroke.
From a private gentlewoman he made me a marchioneſs, and from a marchioneſs a queen, and now he intends to crown

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my innocency with the glory of martyrdom.
The lady marchioneſs, his wife, ſolicited very diligently the timely preſervation of her husband.
MARCIIPANE. *n. f.* [maſſepane, French.] A kind of ſweet bread, or bifeuit.
Along whole ridge ſuch bones are met,
Like comfits round in marchpane ſet.
MARCID. *adj.* [marcidus, Latin.] Lean; pining; withered.
A burning colliquative fever, the fofter parts being melted away, the heat continuing its aduſion upon the drier and fleſhy parts, changes into a marcid fever.
He on his own filh pours the nobleſt oil;
That to your marcid dying herbs affign'd,
By the rank ſmell and taſte betrays its kind.
MARCOUR. *n. f.* [marcor, Latin.] Leannels; the ſtate of withering; waſte of fleſh.
Conſidering the exolution and languor enſuing the action of ventry in ſome, the extenuation and marcor in others, it much abridgeth our days.
A marcor is either imperfect, tending to a leſſer withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an entire waſting of the body, excluding all means of cure.
MARE. *n. f.* [mares, Saxon.]
1. The female of a horſe.
A pair of courſers born of heav'nly breed,
Whom Circe ſtole from her celeſtial fire,
By ſubſtituting mares, produc'd on earth,
Whoſe wombs conceiv'd a more than mortal birth.
2. [From mara; the name of a ſpirit imagined by the nations of the north to torment ſleepers.] A kind of torpor or ſtagnation, which ſeems to preſs the ſtomach with a weight; the night hag.
Mab, his merry queen by night,
Beſtrides young folks that lie upright,
In elder times the mare that hight,
Which plagues them out of meaſure:
Muſhrooms cauſe the incubus, or the mare in the ſtomach.
MARESCHAL. *n. f.* [mareſchal, French, derived by Junius from mare, the female of an horſe.] A chief commander of an army.
O William, may thy arms advance,
That he may loſe Dunant next year,
And ſo be mareſchal of France.
MARGARITE. *n. f.* [margarita, Latin; marguerite, French.] A pearl.
Silver is the ſecond metal, and ſignifies purity; among the planets it holdeth with luna, among precious ſtones with the margarite or pearl.
MARGARITES. *n. f.* An herb.
MARGE. }
MARGENT. } *n. f.* [marge, Latin; marge, French.]
MARGIN. }
1. The border; the brink; the edge; the verge.
He drew his flaming ſword, and ſtruck
At him ſo fiercely, that the upper marge
Of his ſevenfold ſhield away it took.
Met we on hill, in dale, foreſt, or mead,
Or on the beached margent of the ſea.
An airy crowd came ruſhing where he flood,
Which fill'd the margin of the fatal flood.
2. The edge of a page left blank, or fill'd with a ſhort note.
As much love in rhyme,
As would be cranm'd up in a ſheet of paper
Writ on both ſides the leaf, margent and all.
Reconcile theſe two places, which both you and the margins of our bibles acknowledge to be parallel.
He knows in law, nor text, nor margent.
3. The edge of a wound or ſore.
All the advantage to be gather'd from it is only from the evenneſs of its margin, the purpoſe will be as fully answered by keeping that under only.
MARGINAL. *n. f.* [marginal, French, from margin.] Placed, or written on the margin.
We cannot better interpret the meaning of theſe words than pope Leo himſelf expoundeth them, whoſe ſpeech concerning our Lord's aſcenſion may ſerve inſtead of a marginal gloſs.
What remarks you find worthy of your riper obſervation note with a marginal ſtar, as being worthy of your ſecond year's review.
MARGINATED. *adj.* [marginatus, Lat. from margin.] Having a margin.
MARGRAVE. *n. f.* [marck and graff, German.] A title of ſovereignty in Germany; in its original import, keeper of the marches or borders.
MARIETS. *n. f.* A kind of violet.
MARGOLD. *n. f.* [Mary and gold.] A yellow flower, devoted, I ſuppoſe, to the virgin.